

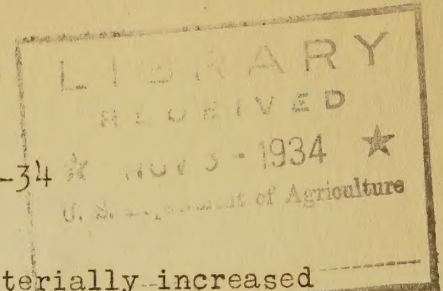
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington, D.C.

October, 1934

KANSAS CROPS YIELD

LARGER RETURNS IN 1933-34



Returns from farm production in Kansas have materially increased since the spring of 1933, when programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and other general recovery measures were launched.

Gross income from the principal Kansas crops increased from \$51,257,000 in 1932 to \$53,108,000 in 1933; while gross income from live-stock increased from \$117,053,000 to \$118,256,000. In many cases the contrast between the two years is sharpened by the fact that the higher income was obtained from smaller crops.

While complete data for 1934 are not available, the upward progress in prices, together with benefit payments, assures producers that further substantial increases are in prospect for 1934, despite unusual curtailment of production by drought.

Farmers in Kansas cooperating in the adjustment programs for wheat, corn-hogs, and cotton programs will have received \$66,220,000 in direct rental and benefit payments at the end of present programs. The remaining increase in potential farm income is due to the indirect effects of the AAA and other factors in lifting price levels, and improving the relations between supply and demand.

AAA officials point out that the benefit payments are not gratuities, but are a part of the fair return that is commanded by adjusted production.

A preliminary analysis of the farm value, or gross income, as the case may be, the extent to which benefit payments add to the returns on certain crops, and the indirect effects of the adjustment programs, is given for some of the principal crops and livestock of the State:

Wheat

Wheat producers in Kansas are eligible for a total of \$49,940,000 in rental and benefit payments for their part in bringing about adjustment of the 1933-34 and 1934-35 wheat crop. In addition to the total of \$17,059,782 in direct benefits which has already been disbursed, the wheat crop of 1933 harvest returned a gross income of \$33,145,000 as compared with the gross income of \$29,463,000 for the crop harvested in 1932. The 1932 crop was twice as large as that of 1933, being 120,000,000 bushels as compared to 57,504,000 bushels. When the payments due upon the 1933 crop have been completed, producers will have received \$24,550,000 in allotment checks. Added to the income from the crop this brings the total combined income to \$57,695,000, an increase of almost 100 percent over 1932.

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The 1934 crop recently harvested and now being sold, has commanded much higher prices than in previous years, because of the combined effects of the drought, export operations on a price-depressing surplus in the Pacific Northwest under the Emergency Export Association set up by the AAA, and adjustment efforts by 577,000 farmers operating under wheat allotment contracts. According to preliminary estimates, the present crop, yielding 80,266,000 bushels, at prices as of August 15, will yield a total gross income of \$87,523,000. This includes benefit payments amounting to \$25,390,000. This is five million dollars more than was yielded by the record-breaking crop of 1931, and more than twice as much as the income from the 1932 crop.

Corn

Corn and hog producers in Kansas will receive a total of \$16,274,000 in benefit payments for participating in the corn-hog adjustment program, according to estimates. This total will be divided as follows: \$5,814,000 for reduction in corn acreage, and \$10,460,000 for reduction in hog numbers.

Kansas corn producers profited from the Administration's corn loan policy, on the 1933 corn crop, and will profit on the 1934 crop. Under this policy, \$1,000,000 was loaned upon corn sealed in cribs upon farms. This enabled producers to hold back a portion of the crop instead of selling it at the low price levels prevailing in the early season. Many producers still have corn sealed on farms, and are now selling it at current high prices. Withholding 271,000,000 bushels of corn from the national market, combined with the advance in prices for all grains made possible by improved supply and demand conditions, greatly increased the per bushel value of the corn crop of 1933 over that of 1932. The Kansas corn crop was cut down by weather conditions from 136,000,000 bushels in 1932 to only 80,431,000 bushels in 1933. The farm price of corn was only 27 cents in 1932, and increased to 37 cents in 1933. The total value of the crop was \$29,759,000 in 1933, as compared with \$36,773,000 in 1932. In 1934, the value based on estimates placing production at 15,738,000 bushels, and on August 15 farm prices, indicate a farm value of \$12,433,000, which, with benefits of \$5,814,000 added, becomes \$18,247,000.

The Kansas hog crop also increased slightly in value in 1933, despite the fact that heavier marketings over the country all during the season tended to depress the market. In 1932, the State produced 835,000,000 pounds of hogs, selling for an average farm price of 3.15 cents per pound, and yielding a total of \$26,333,000 in farm value. In 1933, Kansas farmers produced 741,140,000 pounds of pork, selling for 3.4 cents per pound farm price on the average, and returning \$26,810,000 in farm value. During the emergency hog marketing campaign of 1933, the Adjustment Administration spent \$3,081,000 for Kansas pigs and sows, paying a premium estimated to be one-third above the prevailing market price, providing meat for relief, and removing excess pigs from the market.

In 1934, it is indicated by preliminary estimates, hog production will be 491,920,000 pounds, and will return a farm value of \$22,384,000. However, to this value must be added \$10,460,000 in rental and benefit payments to producers who are cooperating in the corn-hog adjustment program, making the total farm value of the 1934 production \$32,844,000, or

23 percent larger than in either of the previous two years, despite the fact that production has been decreased by about 43 percent from the previous two year average.

Other Grains

In sympathy with the upward trend in the prices of basic agricultural commodities, values of oats, barley, rye, grain-sorghums, and hay increased and markedly affected the Kansas farmers total gross income. Rye increased farm price from 25 cents per bushel to 62 cents per bushel, and though production in 1933 was only half that of 1932, the value of the crop was increased to \$79,000 from \$52,000 the year before.

Oats price increased from 16 cents per bushel in 1932 to 31 cents per bushel in 1933, expanding the farm value of the crop from \$5,532,000 to \$8,053,000.

Barley prices responded to the upward trend by rising from 15 cents per bushel, farm price, as in 1932, to 37 cents per bushel in 1933. The production, during the same period, dropped from 9 million bushels to 3 millions, but despite this drastic drop in the total crop, its value to producers decreased by only \$270,000, from \$1,478,000 in 1932 to \$1,208,000 in 1933.

Grain sorghum prices tended upward with those of other grains in 1933, rising from 17 cents per bushel to 37 cents per bushel, farm price. Production remained comparatively level, and the total value of the crop nearly doubled, increasing from \$3,108,000 to \$5,946,000.

Miscellaneous

Wool production value jumped from \$247,000 to \$588,000 due to an increase in price from 7.8 cents per pound to 17 cents per pound, farm price. Potatoes, despite the fact that the crop was only half of that of the previous year, increased from \$2,110,000 in value to \$3,337,000. Kansas potato growers are being offered an opportunity to participate in a series of nation wide marketing agreements for the purpose of adjusting supply, and to promote orderly marketing as among the various producing areas, to improve returns to producers and to prevent a recurrence of the downward cycle in potato prices to producers.

At the present time, large purchases of cattle in the drought-stricken areas are being made by the Administration, to relieve producers of cattle that would otherwise succumb to feed shortage. The meat from such cattle, which would otherwise be lost, is being canned for distribution to families upon relief this winter. Up to September 14, cattle purchases in Kansas totalled 147,387 head, and \$2,062,221 had been paid to producers.

Agricultural Adjustment

Expenditures in Kansas

TOTAL ESTIMATED BENEFITS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1933 Program</u>	<u>1934 Program</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Cotton	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 6,000
Wheat	24,550,000	25,390,000	49,940,000
Corn		5,814,000	5,814,000
Hogs		10,460,000	<u>10,460,000</u>
		Total Estimated Benefits	\$66,220,000

OTHER BENEFITS

Corn Loans	\$1,000,000
Hog Buying	3,081,000

STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE
JANUARY 11, 1901

NAME	RESIDENCE	EDUCATION	RELIGION
JOHN A. BROWN	NEW YORK	COLLEGE	METHODIST
JOHN B. SMITH	NEW YORK	COLLEGE	METHODIST
JOHN C. JONES	NEW YORK	COLLEGE	METHODIST
JOHN D. WHITE	NEW YORK	COLLEGE	METHODIST
JOHN E. BLACK	NEW YORK	COLLEGE	METHODIST

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
EDUCATION

NEW YORK
1901